THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 843. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MACANDREW in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1865, and Mr. FRANCIS BULKELEY JOHNSON was admitted a Partner from the 1st July last.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
15cc 812 Hongkong, 10th Sept., 1866.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business here as *Commission Agents and Merchants*, under the firm of JARVIE, HENDERSON & Co.
JOHN JARVIE.
GEORGE HENDERSON.
97, West George Street,
Glasgow, 25th Jany. 1866.
cf 589

REFERRING to above notice, we have established a branch of our business here, and in Yokohama, Japan, under the style or firm of JOHN JARVIE & Co., which firm Mr. JOHN R. TURNER is duly authorized to sign per procuration.
JARVIE, HENDERSON & CO.
cf 599 Shanghai, 25th August 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Jr., and Mr. EZRAH ALLEN HITCHCOCK, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.
OLYPHANT & Co.
1867—67 273 China, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of August, 1866, the business of the undersigned will be conducted under the style and firm of J. LIVINGSTON & Co. in which business Mr. WILLIAM FORBES is from that date a partner.
J. LIVINGSTON.
31c 324 Tientsin, 12th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.
EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General & Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector*, under the style and firm of OVERBECK & Co.
H. OVERBECK.
Hong Name, *Shun Fut* 發順
Office at Messrs. MARTENS, LATHAM & Co.'s house.
tf 700 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of ALEX. DOWNIE & Co.
ALEX. DOWNIE.
tf 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.
J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.
GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILLMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tsechuhkn, Tientsin.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.
F. E. GWYN, *Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling:
President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Frühling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in China.*
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.
DOW & Co.
31dc-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:
1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.
For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-igned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.
MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-hee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.
GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to
TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fc-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

NOTICE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.
C. RYLEY
31dc-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,700 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.
For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against *Fire* on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic. Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of
A. Logrand Aine, at Fecamp.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.
This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.
27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

IN CHANCERY.
In the matter of the COMPANIES Act 1862,
and
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLTLAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1866.

E. B. CHURCH,
Chief Clerk.
FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.
tf 292 July 28th, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. CHRI-TY'S cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for *gentlemen in the East*, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions, Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums; Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.

20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per [case 14 Guineas.
ROSES of the best kinds, per case [15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALIAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case [5 Guineas upwards.

The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.

All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. REES GLANMOR & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.
31dc 726 30th June, 1866.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance, or order on London Agent.

E. Moses and Son,
CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE, LONDON.
20oc 290 July 28th, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.
SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for
GOUT,
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of
Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin
it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms
A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.
Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that
"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23dc-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.
J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 18 21st, 1865.
tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.
L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
31dc-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.
JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet and
VICTORIA ROSE
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A. PEACOCK"
Packed in
1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 3d. per oz.
1 oz. " 1s. 6d. "

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot*.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.
Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.
14oc-66 651 July 14th, 1866.

TUPPER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
23dc-66 671 December 23rd, 1865.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

"NORTH CHINA HERALD" OFFICE.

It is proposed, for the convenience of Merchants and others, to establish an EXPRESS OFFICE, for circulating Notices and other information with despatch, throughout the Settlement.

Notices of ten lines, or under one hundred words, will be distributed to the Business Houses, in the course of an hour after their receipt at this office.

The charge for a Notice of ten lines, or one hundred words, will be $2, and for every additional number of words not exceeding one hundred, 25 cents. All orders must be accompanied by *cash* payments and addressed EXPRESS OFFICE, *North China Herald* Office. The time at which Notices are sent should be stated on the order.

n 3use

Miscellaneous Entelligence.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Evening at 8, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church, Shanghai.—Divine Service is held in the above Church Every Sunday by the Rev. Moritz Kauffman, the Chaplain. At half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,... (*tel.*) Aug.	11	Hankow,.....Sept.	1i
Hongkong,.....Sept.	17	Nagasaki,..... ,,	12
Teintsin,..... ,,	9	Yokohama,..... ,,	13

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,..... May 30 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... ,, 23 } July 16th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Sept. 21st, 1866.

Malwa. Sept.—*New.*—*Tls. Old.*—*Tls.*	Patna. *New.*—*Tls. Old.*—*Tls.*
15,—640 a 650 nom.....	465.....
17,—620.....	445.....
18,—625.....	445.....
19,—625.....	435.....
20,—620.....	435.....
21,—620 a 625.....	435.....

BIRTHS.

At Hongque on the 17th inst., the wife of Capt. Wm. Bell, of a Daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 21st instant, the wife of William George Bayne, of a daughter.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Sept. 22nd, "Express," (Brit. str.), Whitelaw, from Ningpo; "Tawah," (Am. str.), Andrews, from Hankow.

Departed.—September 22nd, "Elizabeth," (Brit. barque), ——, for Foochow; "Banda," (Brit. ship), Morris, for Yokohama; "George Canning," (Brit. barque), Harris, for Chefoo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "John Lidgett" from London.—Mrs. H. Tabor; Mrs. Smith, two children, and servant. Per steamer *Niphon*, from Yokohama: Messrs. Simpson, Hopwood, and Scotland, with five natives on deck. Per steamer *Dupleix*, from Yokohama: H. B. Hon. Anson Burlingame, Mrs. Burlingame, child, and servant, H. E. José R. C. do Amaral, Mr. Ozorio de Albuquerque, Mr. C. S. Ribeiro, Dr. Lucio, Madame Jourdan, Messrs. E. Burlingame, W. Burlingame, Jackson, Forbes, Hyslop, Duncanson, Hayes, Landstein and servant, Maintz and servant, Monnier, and one Chinese. Per "Suwo-Nada," from Hongkong,—Messrs. Lethem and Langman, and 205 Chinese. Per P. & O. S. S. "Cadiz," from Hongkong, — Messrs. Manly, Kelly, R.N., and four deck.

Departed.—Per P. & O. S. S. "Singapore," for Hongkong,—Capt. S. Newton, Inglish, R.N., Messrs. W. H. Fobes, E. Lonyrette, Bell, E. Ives, Morriss, Sampson, Scotland, Hopwood; E. Lewis, E. Shephard, A. Squires, Fox, & Cordon. Per Steamer "Aden," for Hongkong: Messrs. R. Francis, A. Goost, F. Bowen, Burnes, and E. Aped. Per steamer "Labourdonnais," for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Morarse and two Infants, Mrs. Oppert and infant, Mrs. Eliza Jaberoit, Messrs. A. Vautier, Heinemann, Petenscu, J. P. Revoil, Ed. Epulbecy, 4 European and 2 Chinese deck passengers.

The London Mail of the 10th Aug., due in Hongkong on the 20th Sept., and here on the 25th.—It arrived last year on the 25th Sept., per *Granada*.

The French Mail of Aug. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Sept., and here on the 5th of Oct. It arrived last year on the 9th of Oct., per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s steamers with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Tuesday, the 9th proximo.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPT. 22, 1866.

As a rule, we know little and perhaps care less for Chinese politics, unless where foreign interests are affected; contenting ourselves with a general impression that bribery and corruption are the root and mainspring of every change. Different degrees of ability, in officials, simply imply different degrees of obstructiveness; and, convinced of this fact, we seldom carry our researches into changes and promotions, beyond the Taotaiship of Shanghai. The Taotai has it in his power to cause inconvenience in many ways, and it is interesting to learn whether he has previously been in contact with foreigners, and what disposition he has shown towards them. The rebellion brought the names of Tseng-kwo-fan and Li-hung-chang so prominently before us, that we may perhaps have felt a slight interest in knowing that the former succeeded San-ko-lin-sin as generalissimo of the Imporial armies, and that Li was promoted in his stead to the viceroyalty at Nanking. But these are exceptional instances; and of the Futais and Tsoongtoos of Chekeang and Foh-kien, of Hunan and Hupeh, of Sze-chuen and Yunnan,—viceroyalties containing each from fifteen to twenty millions of people, we never hear nor think. Our interests are centred in the Taotai, and we seldom look further; unless indeed a certain interest cleave to an individual, who has filled that post with particular eclat, through his after career. Few Taotais have been so much spoken of while in office as Ting-jih-chêng, the predecessor of the present incumbent. The firmness with which he hunted out and exterminated Canton burglars, his determined suppression of gambling, and the moral reforms he introduced generally, almost created a belief in the possibility of Chinese energy. His favour with the Futai, however, soon secured his promotion to happier climes. The salt commissionership of Yangchow was vacant, and Ting was appointed to fill it. While in Shanghai, however, he had succeeded in establishing a reputation for knowledge of foreigners, their ways and manners; and was soon selected as Special Commissioner, to allay the difficulties besetting foreign intercourse with Chao-chow. This mission having been successfully accomplished, he is now on his way back northwards, and is, we learn, on his arrival, to assume the Fautaiship of Keang-su as a reward for his exertions.

Many, both among his own countrymen and foreigners who have come in contact with him, insist that all Ting's liberality is assumed, and that the reputation he has acquired is baseless; that he, in fact, is a "humbug." He must at least be given credit for humbugging very successfully. Only a few years ago, he was Che-hsien of some town in Kiang-si, from which he elected to run away on the approach of the Taopings, instead of patriotically immolating himself as he should have done, by all established law and custom. He thus had to re-commence his career, with a reputation tarnished so gravely that it is difficult to conceive how he contrived again to obtain employment. Some service rendered to Li's family is hinted at as one cause of his success; and the fact that we next find Ting figuring as a Wei-yuen or attaché in the latter's service, lends colour to the assertion. In this position, he contrived to render himself so useful, that the acting appointment of Taotai was given him after Woo's retirement; and then, we believe, an objection was raised on the score of his misconduct in Kiangsi. The influence of his patron however and, it was rumoured, a bribe of Tls. 40,000 discreetly applied at Peking, obviated the difficulty. Once in office, Ting contrived, as we have said, to establish for himself a reputation for acquaintance, and ability to deal, with foreigners, which has ensured his subsequent rise. His career is interesting, not only as proving that the days of rapid rise to power in the east are not yet overpast; but as illustrating the importance attached by the Government to a knowledge of foreign customs. Having once attained to prominence, Ting's subsequently rapid rise, is attributable to this presumed acquirement. The favour of the Futai has placed high office in his path, but the Court of Pekin would not have allowed him to pass so rapidly from post to post, but for the belief in this special qualification. An actual member of the Foreign Board is another instance of the value of a similar reputation. Far from being an able man himself, he was fortunate while Futai of this province, in being able to rely on the incumbent Taotai, Woo, to conduct his business for him, and built up a reputation on the latter's labour, which has landed him in him present high position.

At the time the suppression of gambling houses in the foreign settlement was being urged by the late Taotai, the impossibility of extinguishing vice by legislation was insisted on, as a ground for countenancing their existence and making them a source of revenue. Eventually, however, the undoubted right of the Chinese to legislate for their own subjects on their own territory was recognised, and gambling houses were abolished from the three foreign settlements. The result has proved that, if legislation cannot extinguish vice, it can at least restrain it; the Chinese gamble, no doubt, but although the police are we believe, intimately acquainted with all that goes on in the districts under their supervision, we do not hear of any of the secret hells which it was predicted would spring up, after the closure of the regular establishments. On the contrary, the abolition of the latter appears to have led to the departure of those gangs of Cantonese burglars who found in them a refuge, and whose exploits at one time sprend terror among the native residents. Numerous cases of pilfering are tried daily before the Mixed Court, and an occasional small burglary comes to light; but we hear no more of a band of thieves entering shops in broad daylight, one half of whom ransack the contents, while the other cow the inmates. We hear less, too, of the robberies by personal servants which were so frequent a subject of complaint, at the time gambling houses were openly allowed. On the whole, the suppression of these establishments has led to satisfactory results, and any return to the old system would be regrettable, both on the score of the public weal and as a direct infraction of the rights of the Chinese over their own subjects. We are glad therefore to find that various attempts to establish the old system under a new name, have been vigorously put down in all quarters of the settlement.

The "lottery," as the new institution was called, is somewhat different from the speculative process, which is known to us under that name. Among various methods by which it was endeavoured to evade the proclamation suppressing gambling houses, one of the most ingenious was essayed not long ago in Laou-ke-chang. A gigantic figure of a man was hung up at the "lottery" house, the body being divided into thirty-six portions, each marked with a different character. Papers exhibiting the figure of the man with the various characters marked on it, were distributed to visitors, who selected whatever portion of the body they chose, as the one on which they would risk their stake. Every twelve hours, the owner of the figure uncovered whatever portion seemed to him good; and those among the speculators who had selected the lucky number, received thirty times their stakes. The profitable nature of the "lottery" as regarded the projectors, will be seen at a glance. Not only are there thirty six characters, while the winning one is only paid thirty times,—leaving a balance of six in favour of the "bankers"—but the latter, knowing of course how many of such a character they had sold, disclosed and paid on the one which had found the least favour. The question whether lotteries as practised in some European countries are gambling, has been decided in the affirmative in England and France, although the solution of the speculation there takes several weeks or months. The process we have described, in which the stake was won or lost every twenty-four hours, could hardly escape the accusation, and was accordingly put down; only however to crop up in a slightly different form in the neighbouring Concession—professedly with the sanction of the Superintendent of Police. The figure was abandoned, as too notorious; but the thirty-six characters were retained, and the period of agony to the speculator was shortened. The character on which the "bankers" found it most convenient to pay, was exhibited every day at 10 A.M. and 8 P.M., to the eyes of the happy individuals who might have selected it, and to the despair of the mistaken majority. The Superintendent of Police undertook of his own authority to sanction this proceeding at first, under the impression that "lotteries" were not gambling. It is hardly necessary to add that the French authorities saw the matter in a very different light, and ordered the suppression of the practice directly it was brought to their notice.

Summary of the Week.

A fire broke out among the junks lying off Tung-ku-doo on Tuesday evening, by which three were consumed. The comparatively slight loss caused must be regarded as most fortunate, if the closeness with which the junks are moored, and the danger of their burning through their cables and drifting down on the foreign shipping be considered. The newly established fire brigade has again had an opportunity of rendering valuable service. To their efforts probably, the confinement of the fire within so small limits is mainly to be attributed. No. 1 engine got afloat on two boats and was placed alongside a burning junk, the fire on board which it extinguished; while No. 2 played on others from the bank. Some joss-pidgin, involving the usual amount of crackers, and other combustibles, is believed to have originated the fire, which of course spread rapidly amid such inflammable material. Few lives were lost, so far as we can learn, but many of the Chinese sailors were severely scorched.

We are glad to learn that a sum of Tls. 1,000 has been collected, solely from among the shipping in the river, towards the Seamen's Church which it is proposed to erect on the Pootung bank, if sufficient funds can be collected. The cost is, we believe estimated at Tls. 4,000; but we recommend the projectors to be satisfied with a smaller sum, and commend to their attention the proposal to erect a church for the use of the settlement at Hankow, for Tls. 3,000.

We are glad to find that the efforts commenced during the incumbency of Ting Taotai, to suppress gambling, are still being carried out. A gambling house was opened a short time since on the English Concession under the head of "lottery," but was suppressed, and migrated to the French side of the Yang-king-pang. The Superintendent of Police, innocently believing a "lottery" was not gambling, issued a notice authorising it to operate. But on the matter, being brought to the notice of the Consul, he was at once ordered to withdraw it. We were convinced that the authorities were ignorant of its existence, and only required the fact to be brought to their notice to at once suppress the innovation. The proclamation was posted equally without the knowledge of the Municipal Council.

Judging from the assertion of the Chinaman, whose appearance before the Mixed Court on a charge of selling game we report elsewhere, it will be necessary to impose the same restriction on foreigners, in this respect, as on Chinese. Of course there can be little doubt as to the class of foreigner who would sell his bird to a Chinese shopman. But rumours have reached us of persons of very different caste who have stultified the action of the Game Preservation Society, by perpetrating the very enormity which the Taotai has been asked to check in the case of Chinamen—destroying pheasants out of season. We could name several gentlemen who have very lately shot pheasants, one in particular, who returned from a trip up country with a bag of half a dozen. It is not that killing pheasants a few days sooner or later signifies much in itself. But it is absurd to seek the intervention of the Consuls to check an evil, and then to promote that evil. The only result will be that the Taotai will withdraw his proclamation, on the plea that he cannot be expected to restrain his countrymen, at the request of foreigners, from a course of action which foreigners themselves actually pursue.

A violent typhoon has occurred in the Japanese sea by wich the mail steamers *Dupleix* and *Niphon* were placed in imminent danger. Letters from the passengers by each vessel will be found elsewhere, together with extracts from the log of the *Niphon*. Arriving ships also bring news of very bad weather up the coast. A number of important cases have been decided by the Mixed Court during the past week, reports of which will be found in another column. The frequency with which disputes between Chinese and Europeans are brought before it, illustrates the value of the institution. The desirability of establishing a theatre has been advocated, and attempts are being made to raise Tls. 3,000 by subscription to defray the cost of erecting a wooden structure. The advisability of defining more clearly the lots of land in the settlement and the ownership of them has been pointed out, and the inscription of the names of owners on a plan of the settlement suggested. At present it frequently occurs that men cannot find their own property.

H. B. M. Consul at Hankow, has urged upon the community the desirability of erecting a church there. The sum required would not exceed Tls. 3,000; and this, he thinks, might readily enough be collected on the spot. H. B. M. Goverment is bound to aid them in their efforts if the subscriptions fall short, but we hope to hear that the delay involved in applying for aid can be avoided; and in the meantime congratulate the Hankow residents on the small sum required from them, compared with that to be expended on the church at Shanghai.

Yokohama papers bring no later news of the progress of the war between Choshu and the Tycoon; but we extract elsewhere an account given by the *Japan Times* of the successful attack made by the troops of the former on Kokura, the result of which we mentioned previously. The death of the Tycoon is currently reported, though the fact has not yet been made public.

SHANGHAI AMUSEMENTS.

A correspondent, whose words go far to establish the varied powers that his *nom de plume* points to, deeply laments the shortcomings of the Theatrical Corps. The Cricket Club has just furnished us with a well-contested match that the heat of the weather considerately extended over a week. The Rowing Club, undeterred by the want—from whatever cause—of elementary training, announces half a dozen different races in another month. Even the horrors attendant on turning out at six in the morning are all-insufficient to prevent the men on the turf from supervising the performances of the griffins, with the view of contributing to their own and the public amusement. Surely then, in the face of such examples the actors—the "A.D.C." men of the settlement—do not propose to rest satisfied with their present incorporated state of existence. But still at this, almost the eleventh, hour, no one has whispered to us that a temple is being got ready for the practice or celebration of the rites in which Thalia rejoices. Centuries ago, a journeyman baker found leisure enough in the intervals of business to write plays that will last, and be acted too, until the millennium of Dr. Cumming arrives, possibly even after that changed state of things shall come about. And, in more recent times, a link boy scraped together a sufficient sum of money to enable him to hire a theatre for the performance of his own pieces. In Shanghai there are certainly men capable of such mental exercise as the writing a burlesque demands. They would not be called upon to rival the dramas of the baker or the link boy. The humble performances of an Eton boy is all that is asked of them. What Francis Burnand did at Cambridge when only eighteen, can be done out here. This gentleman conceived the idea of an Acting Club, founded one, and, at the expiration of three years, left it in the most flourishing condition. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining subscriptions to defray the expense attendant on building and fitting up a suitable place, it was found necessary to sell the tickets for something more than a dollar a-piece. Notwithstanding this unusual requirement in a town where ready money is proverbially hard to meet with, the theatre was always well filled; and so, within a couple of years from its being built, the Club was entirely out of debt. We mention all this to show what can be done where men are in earnest. Nor is there need for "Proteus" to establish a further right to his appellation, and after the fashion of his prototype change himself into the shining metal. The Recreation Committee would, we believe, willingly advance a sum to aid in fitting up an institution so much desired, or possibly even in erecting a permanent building. But they are powerless. Their money is locked up in the Club, and the Club Committee simply express inability to restore it. The hot weather has probably been one cause why no active steps have been taken to enforce the resolution passed at a recent meeting of shareholders in the Fund; but until a certain sum can be retired, they are unable to promote the objects to which they have devoted their capital. One resource only remains. A little activity on the part of our Amateurs might probably induce the Community to subscribe the sum—estimated we believe at between Tls. 3,000 and Tls. 3,500—required to construct a wooden building fit for acting in. Once give the Corps a local habitation, and we have had ample proof of their ability to put it to the best use.

It is an advantage that, among actors, nearly all training in company may be dispensed with. Each one can coach himself independently of his coadjutors. Many are of opinion, indeed, that frequent rehearsals are a mere waste of time—even rather in the way of a perfect knowledge of one's part. Undoubtedly, from them is acquired an over confidence that induces amateurs often enough to venture on the stage with a very inexact knowledge what they are to say. A certain amount of nervousness, however painful the feeling may be from a subjective point of view, is objectively most desirable. The audience, who chiefly are to be pleased, must feel excessive annoyance at constantly hearing the prompter's voice. Like Cawaine, an actor should sacrifice his personal interests to those of the majority. No one who has seen Charles Mathews in such pieces as "Trying it on" and "The express train" could ever suppose he felt a particle of nervousness at appearing before the public. Yet it is currently reported and as currently believed, that no boy on his introduction to the formidable Dr. Busby felt the terrors of his position as acutely as does the favourite actor when first coming on the stage. And it is just this nervousness, arising in a high desire to

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Please, that renders Mr. Matthews so perfect in his vocation. A Dramatic Club should therefore succeed where many other Clubs would fail. To ensure the correct performance of any piece, but one, or at most two rehearsals are all that would be required. The difficulty of bringing all the performers together is dispensed with, save on one or two occasions. Lastly, the actors have not to be moulded, as for boating, into one pattern. In a play the characters are diverse. One man makes a good old father, another plays the young roué capitally. Even the same part may be differently, but equally well played. Macready's and Fechter's impersonations of Hamlet are totally different, yet both are greatly applauded. But no one ever heard of an eight being advised, where four and six pulled in different styles.

We are glad to learn that enquiries are being taken to supply this want, which has, of late, been so frequently bemoaned. A scheme is being matured for the erection of a temporary wooden theatre, on a piece of land kindly promised for the purpose, free of rent; the cost of erecting and fitting up which is estimated at about Tls. 3,500. This scheme has originated, we understand, with several gentlemen who have formed themselves into a provisional committee, for the purpose of bringing the matter before the public at an early date.

LAND REGISTRY.

Proof of the haste with which land was bought up during the height of what are generally known as Shanghai's "good times," may be found in the confusion and inaccuracy which characterize the registers and title-deeds. A land List has been published, in which patient research has enabled H.B.M. Consulate to record the various lots registered in the office, and, in most instances, the names of their owners. But to the situation of these lots there is frequently not the faintest clue; and at this point, strange to say, many owners are themselves ignorant. The Consulate can merely affirm the ownership of such a lot, bearing such a number and purporting to be represented by a rough plan in its possession. But when a bewildered Land Renter desires to ascertain the whereabouts of his property, he is hopelessly at sea. It is most desirable that this state of affairs should be remedied as soon as possible, and no more opportune time than the present is likely to occur. The depreciated value of land not situated in the business parts of the settlement, will render owners less minutely particular in regard to boundaries, than they might be if—as it is to be hoped may be the case—matters should by-and-by improve. The primitive nature of a large majority of the titles, is sufficiently suggestive of subsequent dispute, without the additional inconvenience of uncertainty as to the situation and limits of the property to which they refer. A correct record and definition—a sort of Domesday book in fact—of the various lots, their situation and their owners, would go far, as corroborative evidence, to strengthen the tenure.

In the halcyon days when belief in Shanghai's prosperity was so confirmed, that a Municipal *Council thought it* possible to double taxation in face of a rapidly decreasing population; when the possible transmutation of mud into sycee was still an article of faith,—a survey of the settlement was made, at the moderate cost of Tls. 10,015. A plan was drawn up on a scale of fifty feet to the inch, and carefully hung up in the Council Room, for the admiration of visitors. Might it not be possible to utilise this plan; to insert in a skeleton copy the boundaries, number, and name of owner of every lot; so that, as the old Anglo Saxon Chronicler says, "there be not a single hyde nor yardland of ground passed by?" In connection with the Consulate register, such a plan would be invaluable in determining ownership, and averting misapprehension and confusion. We recommend the Shanghai "Witan" to have "a great consultation" on this subject, and, having already ascertained how many hydes of land the settlement contains, and how much revenue they ought to get yearly from each, to further follow the example of King William, and find out how much belongs to each inhabitant. It is hardly necessary to "make the survey so very straitly that there be not an ox, nor a cow, nor a pig passed by, and that is not set down in the accounts;" though it might not be amiss to take a simultaneous census of the ponies, with a view to their accurate taxation. There is little gratification, at present, in the ownership of the small prairies over which so many of these animals are, every evening, allowed to roam at will, in happy ignorance of the value of the grass they eat. But as it is contrary to the nature of human affairs to stand quite still,—even in *China*,—and matters must certainly have reached their worst, we may hope they will yet yield some return for the large sums they represent. Many large properties are entirely in the hands of banks—the winding up of three of which will probably lead to sales on terms more consonant with actual value, and susceptible of profit to the new owners. The various failures which have taken place, whether of banks or mercantile firms, have tended partially to effect the object of an Encumbered Estates Court, in removing property from the hands of embarrassed owners, into the possession of a more stable proprietary. These changes of ownership tend to enhance the necessity for the adoption of a measure, similar to that we recommend, for defining the locality of lots.

MEETING OF FRENCH LAND RENTERS.

A sufficient number of votes were not represented to form a quorum, so the business which had been announced—the rendering of accounts by the Provisional Committee—was not entered into.

The President regretted that there should have been so few Land Renters present, as he had desired to thank the Provisional Committee warmly for the zeal and care with which they had carried out their duties during the time they had held office.

LOCAL THEATRICALS.

To the Editor of the

North China Herald.

Sir,—To the right and to the left we perceive indications of the vitality of the various bodies who seek to afford us recreation. The Cricket Club has interested us for a week with a well contested, well played match, the Rowing Club has issued an attractive programme, and the "events" of the coming autumn meeting are discussed by eager knots of stable minded men, and by groups of fair ladies who have derived from the novels of Miss Braddon, familiarity with the nomenclature of the turf. But there is one body that tarries behind all the others, when it should be foremost in its zeal, our readers of course anticipate that we refer to The Theatrical Corps. Surely we are not to have a winter unenlivened by the humours of R. T. Larf and unchecred by the sunny smiles of Miss Mary Middlesex? We are not to be left from one summer to another without a sight of Mr. Priestley's carefully arranged scenery, and the Ballet's graceful evolutions. So much time has already been wasted that of course there is no chance this year of a permanent theatre being erected, but it is high time that a godown should be hired, and fitted up as cheaply as possibly. Tls. 500 laid out on chairs, platforms, etc. would make a very convenient temporary Home for the Drama, and prevent our versatile Amateurs from "wearing out their youth with shapeless idleness." Hoping this hint will not be lost.

I beg to subscribe myself, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Proteus.

Shanghai, September 17th, 1866.

TYPHOON OFF THE JAPANESE COAST.

To the Editor of the

North China Herald.

Sir,—I beg leave to enclose an extract of my log regarding a terrific typhoon, which I experienced on the 10th of September when off the S. E. part of Kiu-siu Island, which I have no doubt would be interesting to your readers.

I have now been at sea for twenty-two years and have experienced during that time three typhoons and cyclones, but the one referred to in the enclosed was by far the most terrific which it has been my misfortune to fall in with, and I trust that it will never be my lot to meet with such another.

I have to congratulate myself in having been on this occasion in one of the best sea boats that ever floated, as I am persuaded that if such had not been the case, nothing more would have been heard of the *Niphon* or those on board.

I remain, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Arthur Peake,

Commander.

S. S. *Niphon*, Shanghai, Sept. 19th, 1866.

P. S.—It will be seen by the enclosed extract that the *Niphon* was detained thirty hours on account of the cyclone.

ABSTRACT FROM THE LOG OF S.S. "NIPHON," P.M. 15TH SEPT. 1866.

H.	Courses.	K	F.	Winds.	Bar.	Sym.	Ther.	Rer.
1	N.E.	3	..	E.N.E.	..	..	..	52
2	,,	3	..	,,	29.08	28.50	81	50
3	,,	3	..	N.E.	29.00	28.48	..	48
4	S.S.E.	1	4	N.N.E.	28.88	28.35	80	45
5	,,	4	..	,,	28.75	28.26	..	45
6	E.N.E.	4	..	N.	28.50	28.15	78	40
7	,,	4	..	,,	28.28	28.03	..	40
8	,,	4	..	N.N.W.	28.40	28.15	76	38
9	N.E. by E.	4	..	,,	28.37	28.27	..	38
10	,,	4	..	N.W.	28.60	28.38	77	39
11	,,	4	..	W.N.W.	28.82	28.55	..	40
12	,,	5	..	,,	28.90	28.70	78	40

Remarks, p.m.

6.15.—Wind rapidly increasing with hard squalls, a heavy rain and very thick weather; bar. sinl sym. falling rapidly, with a high confused sea and swell, and every reason to suppose that the ship was in the vicinity of a cyclone,—the wind not having shifted, considered it advisable to heave the ship to on the starboard tack to ascertain the track of cyclone.

8.15.—Finding the wind shifting to the northward and rapidly increasing, which proved a cyclone to be travelling in a N.W. direction, put the ship's head to S.S.E., being prevented by the sources of the land to steer S.W. which would have been the best course to steer to avoid getting near the vortex. Battened down and secured engine room skylights, and made all preparations for the worst of weather.

4.0.—Strong gale and rapidly increasing with very hard squalls, accompanied with thick weather and very heavy rain and a very high confused sea—ship labouring a good deal and taking on board a quantity of water.

5.0.—Ship broached to and became unmanageable, the starboard fore-rigging came down on deck, the bolt securing it to the masthead having broken—the preventer shroud that was secured to the masthead independently of the rigging, prevented the mast from going over the side; secured the mast in the best way possible under the circumstances.

6.0.—Starboard cutter blew away from the davits, ship taking in large quantities of water, the foresail blew away from the yard although secured with extra buckets, &c.

10.0.—Hollowing a hurricane with terrific squalls and a tremendous confused sea (it being one mass of foam) the spray flying over the masthead, a heavy sea having struck the ship under the counter—causing her to spring a leak in that part, a large quantity of water came into the saloon, the water increasing in the engine room and stoke-hole, nearly up to the fires. The bilge, injection, and all other available pumps being at work—sawers, and passengers baling water out of the saloon which was coming in in large quantities from the leak itself as well as from other places. The jolly boat was blown from the davits about this time. The ship lying over considerably and shipping large quantities of water, but under these very trying circumstances, the ship could not have behaved better, and has proved herself to be a most excellent sea boat—centre of cyclone at this time bore E.N.E.)

11.0.—There being less wind and the bar. and sym. rapidly rising, proved that the centre of cyclone was passing from the ship in a N.W. direction; 11.30, gale rapidly moderating and sea falling.

A. Peake, *Commander.*

To the Editor of the

North China Herald.

Sir,—We the undersigned passengers per P. & O.'s steamer *Niphon*, beg to state that, on our passage from Yokohama to this port, we experienced a most terrific typhoon, and have to congratulate ourselves on having escaped so well.

Captain Hopwood, late master of the *Norfolk*, during his thirty years experience afloat, never has experienced such a typhoon and expresses his high admiration of the qualities of the *Niphon* as a sea boat.

In conclusion we must testify to the able manner in which the ship was handled by her Commander, Captain Arthur Peake and his Officers, who one and all behaved in a most gallant manner during a very trying ordeal, and also must we bear witness to the untiring efforts made by the engineers to keep up the fires (which were in imminent risk of being extinguished owing to the great quantity of water in the stoke-hole). This was successfully accomplished.

Trusting this may find a space in your columns.

We are Sir,

Yours obediently,

R. B. Scotland.

J. Hopwood,

Late Master of the *Norfolk*.

George Sampson.

Shanghai, 19th Sept., 1866.

We, the undersigned passengers on board the steamer *Dupleix*, desire to express, as far as lies in our power, our gratitude to Captain Noël and the officers of the steamer, for an escape which we feel that we owe to their skill and courage, as manifested especially in the typhoon of the 15th September, 1866.

We cannot speak too highly of the undaunted bravery and skilful seamanship which have rescued us in safety from a typhoon, the strength of which was indicated by a falling of the barometer almost unprecedented in these seas; and we cannot sufficiently express to Captain Noël and his officers our gratitude and admiration for their untiring exertions, and for the skill which enabled them to preserve their noble vessel in the most fearful moments of the storm.

While confessing that these few words inadequately express our thanks to the brave captain and officers of the *Dupleix*, we feel assured that they have a far more lasting reward, in the consciousness that, by their exertion, under Providence, the lives of so many human beings were saved in the midst of terrible dangers.

Imperial Mail Steamer Dupleix, at sea, September 18th, 1866.

(Signed)

Anson Burlingame.
José Rodriguez Coelho do Amaral,
Governador de Macao.
Gregorio José Ribeiro, *Secretario do Governador de Macao.*
W. Jackson.
Edward F. Dunc nson.
J. O. de C. Cabral d'Albuquerque,
Capt. A. D. C. de Gov. de Macao.
Dr. Lucio Augusto da Silva, *Cirurgiuõ Mór de Macao.*
Wm. H. Forbes.
R. Monnier.
R. McKenzie.
Wm. R. Landstein.
Joseph Hayes.
Emil Maintz.
Charles J. King.
Walter Hyslop.
F. Gilmour.
Edmund Pye.
Edward L. Burlingame.
W. A. Burlingame.

SUPREME COURT.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Blum *versus* Bonet.

September 21st.

This was an action brought against the captain of the *Westminster*, for the recovery of damages sustained by certain goods at sea.

Mr. Eames appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Myburgh for the defendant.

Mr. Myburgh, who was not retained until a defence had been put in, moved and obtained leave to amend the pleas to "not guilty," and that the goods were conveyed under a contract which did not render the defendant liable for the effects of leakage.

Mr. Eames maintained that, in consequence of being improperly stowed, the goods were seriously damaged, and quoted from Abbott and Parsons to establish the fact of the captain's responsibility. He called Captain Deslandes, who deposed to the goods having been all of them more or less injured by sea-water, but this witness had not seen them until after they were removed to Pegg's compound.

Captain Roundy requested to be allowed to refresh his memory by looking at a letter he had written on the subject shortly after the had seen the goods, which request being granted he went on *to say* that he considered the ship flat in the floor, and that Captain Boney had told him of a complaint he made to the stevedore about the improper way in which the vessel had been laden, but that the had no controul over him and the vessel had encountered heavy weather, and laboured very much from the manner in which its cargo had been stowed.

Mr. Rosenthal was unable to say positively whether the cargo was insured or not, stated the value of the goods to be about Tls. 6,000—Tls. 2,000 had been advanced on them by Messrs. Fogg & Co., who would have advanced a larger sum, Tls. 5,000, as appeared in evidence.

The other witnesses on this side deposed either to the fact of the cargo being injured or to the circumstance of water getting in through the water-way, and their evidence was not materially affected in cross-examination.

Mr. Myburgh then stated that he could shew the ship was well found and her cargo not improperly stowed; any injury done to the goods was the result of the excessively heavy weather extending over three weeks she had met with, and he expressed his belief that, had the cargo been properly insured, this action would never have been brought. He called Capt. Boney, who swore that the ship was not overladen, that he had complained to the stevedore of the way in which she was being stowed, and that, in consequence of this complaint, her cargo was better placed, and read extracts to show the severe weather she had experienced. In the course of cross-examination, this witness detailed a good deal of his conversation with Captain Roundy, but would not swear that he had not told this gentleman that the *Westminster* rolled very much in consequence of the way in which she had been stowed, though he did not believe he could have said so.

Captain Lewis, maintained the ship was properly stowed, and every due precaution taken. The real question at issue, which was more one of fact than anything else, was whether, in consequence of the ship being insufficiently found and improperly laden, the water, during the heavy weather she met met with, penetrated through the water ways and so injured the cargo; or whether such injury might fairly be considered the result of excep tionally severe weather.

Judgment was given in favour of defendants, but costs were disallowed.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

September 17th, 1866.

Before—C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Re J. P. Jordan.

The Bankrupt in this case could not file his accounts as required by the Bankruptcy Act of 1861, owing to illness. On the motion of his attorney, Mr. White, the case was adjourned until the 27th instant.

MIXED COURT.

Before—Chun Wei-yuen.
Sing Hae-fung.
C. Alabaster, Esq.

September 15th, 1866.

A Chinaman who had been deported for being a bad character, was brought up, having returned to the settlement, and remanded. His peculiar forte is stealing clocks, and it is rather hoped some of those, which have been stolen lately, may be recovered from him. A shopkeeper was charged by Mr. Cooper with a branch of the new game regulation, in offering pheasants for sale, contrary to the Taotai's proclamation. There were several brace in the shop exposed for sale. The defendant pleaded that one brace had been sold him by a foreigner's servant; and as the Taotai's proclamation had not been posted, he was warned and dismissed. One Wang-ah-chin was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour for burglary, Wang-a-hue to three days cangue for petty theft, and a cook named Wuh-a-sung to seven days' cangue for desecrating the cemetery by destroying shrubs,—whether for cooking purposes did not clearly appear.

J. G. S. Cogbill, v. Chan-tze-Yuen.

This was a claim for Tls. 563.50.—Tls. 163.50 on account of arrears of rent, and Tls. 400 on account of a half year's rent, payable, under the lease, in advance. The lease was put into Court, to prove the agreement. An order was made for the payment of the Tls. 163.50 within three days. The payment of the Tls. 400 was also decreed.

Adamson & Co. v. Kinkee.

The plaintiffs in this case claimed Tls. 1,800 for six months interest on a loan of Tls. 30,000. Of this sum Tls. 27,000 had been paid through H.B.M. Consulate in January 1865, and subsequently to this payment the remaining Tls. 3,000. The title deeds were transferred to the plaintiffs, who now hold them. No receipt was, however, taken, or other memorandum of the payments. Interest was paid up to Dec. 1865. The defendant assigned no reason for non-payment after the close of last year, but set up a counter-claim through Messrs. Cowie & Co., for losses incurred up country. The Court deserved payment of the sum claimed within ten days, right being reserved to the defendant to bring an action in support of his alleged counter-claim.

Master and Owners "Napoleon III." v. E-foong.

In this case Jardine, Matheson & Co. claimed for balance of freight on cargo of poles brought up in the "*Napoleon III.*," from Foochow. The defendant pleaded a set off in the shape of some 180 poles short delivered. The fact was admitted, but a counter claim was raised that the Captain had added to the bill of lading the clause "more or less," and was therefore freed from his responsibility.

It appeared on evidence that the cargo was at least partially tallied out by the officers of the ship. It is to be presumed, therefore, that it was also tallied in; and although an error of some ten or so poles might easily occur, the number missing in this case is excessive.

The Court therefore dismissed the claim with costs.

Blain Tate & Co., v. Sing-kee.

This was a suit for non-completion of contract; the defendant having failed to take delivery of certain shirtings for which he had contracted with defendant.

The motive alleged by defendant for refusing the goods was that he had bought them from Blain, Tate and Co., as 66 reed shirtings, and had resold them to Glover and Co., as such. The latter, however, had rejected them on the ground that they were not such as they represented. The defendant therefore, on the same ground, refused to take them from plaintiff.

Mr. Tate maintained that he had sold by muster and had given no guarantee as to quality. Sing-kee had come to him personally, without the intervention of the compradore or any third party, had taken away the muster, kept it for two days, brought it back and bought the shirtings. He had heard no complaint of their quality till more than two months after the time of sale, when Sing-kee came back and rejected them. Not knowing the defendant, he had insisted on Tls. 600 bargain money. He had been obliged to remit home the price of the shirtings and, for this purpose, to hypothecate them to a bank at 12 per cent. interest. Had never seen Chen-li-tai who Sing-kee now asserted, had actually concluded the bargain, but had dealt directly with Sing-kee whose signature would be found to the contract in the book produced.

The Court here caused Sing-kee and Chen-li-tai each to write the name Sing-Kee, and it was decided that the writing in the contract book was that of Chen-li-tai.

Sing-kee declared that he had only received the muster on the day of signing the contract, which was concluded through the compradore.

Mr. Tate declared that the compradore had nothing to do with the transaction, except receiving the bargain money after the contract had been concluded.

The Court adjourned the case for the evidence of the compradore.

September 21st.

C. R. England v. See-chong.

The plaintiff claimed $12.30, balance of $16.30, for making out bills to the amount of $815. He had charged 2 per cent for the service. He had been occupied at intervals during three months, sometimes for an hour, sometimes more, at a time. The *defendant had paid $4 on account.* There had been no specific agreement, but plaintiff had mentioned that he should charge 2 per cent. The Court ordered payment of the $12 claimed.

Bower Hanbury & Co. v. Tung-che.

This was an action for breach of contract, in reference to a sale of Shirtings. As there was no evidence forthcoming, the case was adjourned.

R. Francis v. Chen-sun-le.

The defendant had contracted to make the necessary repairs to a house belonging to plaintiff for Tls. 6 600, within a stipulated time. The repairs were not duly completed; so rent was lost. Mr. Cowie, on behalf of the plaintiff claimed Tls. 1,500 damages. Mr. Lawrance, for the defendant, denied the breach of contract, alleging that the constant alterations he was required to make, caused the delay. He further pleaded a set off of Tls. 600. Mr. Corner deposed that the house was not habitable till more than a year after the limit fixed by the contract. The Court decided that the contract had not been completed within the term specified, and assessed the penalty at Tls. 600; the balance due to him on account of the contract, however, to be paid him.

Blain, Tate & Co. v. Sing-kee.

This case was referred to arbitration of Messrs. Duncanson and Iveson, and the Court will give effect to their decision.

"Ann Adamson" v. Tuksing.

In this case Captain Hutton of the "Ann Adamson" claimed 1,200 dollars for balance of freight. The evidence was of a highly conflicting nature and the Court recommended as a compromise that Capt. Hutton *withdraw his claim on receipt of 500 dollars.* If this recommendation was not taken, the Court would give a decision to this effect when it next sat.

Before—Chun Wei-yuen.
Sing Hae-fung.
Dr. Jenkins.

Augustine Heard & Co., v. Chu-fah-mow.

Plaintiffs claimed repayment of Tls. 10,079.20 balance of cash advanced on a silk contract which was not fulfilled. Tls. 68,000 were advanced, and silk was rendered to the extent only of Tls. 58,000. The debt was admitted, and judgment given for payment within 30 days. It was shown in course of evidence that the defendant had money in Trautman & Co.'s hands which, however, he could not withdraw without their consent till 1868. The plaintiffs asked whether, in the meantime, the defendant could be required to deposit

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the title-deeds of a certain silk hong in Haining, belonging to him; but Dr. Jenkins did not think the security would be of any value.

A NEW STEAM LINE.

The following extract from an official dispatch addressed to the Acting Inspector of Customs by the Commissioner at Amoy has been handed to this office for publication.

"The only other item of intelligence that I have to signalize is the establishment of a regular monthly mail service between Singapore, Labuan, Manila, and Amoy. The proprietors of this line are the 'China Steam Ship and Labuan Coal Company' (Limited) and they have commenced their service with two elegant and fast Steamers of about 600 Tons Registers, viz:—The *Alona* and *Japan*, both commanded by able and experienced officers. This Company runs between Manila and Singapore in connection with the 'Messageries Imperiales' Steamers, and it carries the Spanish Mails, and Passengers. It may interest many in the Northern Ports who are commercially connected with the Phillippine Islands to know the precise date of arrival and departure.

A Steamer leaves Singapore on 21st each month, with the French Mail.

Arrives at Labuan on 25th.
Leaves " on 26th.
Arrives at Manila on 30th.
Leaves " on 4th.
Arrives at Amoy on 8th.
Leaves " on 12th.
Arrives at Manila on 17th.
Leaves " on 21st.

for Singapore with Homeward French Mail.

We have heard that this Company intends to extend it's operations to Shanghai and will have a branch line between Amoy, Foochow, and that Port. The number of Passengers who will not fail to avail themselves of these Steamers instead of the line of sailing vessels at present established between this Port and Manila, is not far short of 6,000 each way per annum. I therefore consider the undertaking not only as a great boon to Chinese and Europeans but also one that, with the facilities the Spanish Government is certain to accord to it, will be highly remunerative in the course of a short time to the spirited Company to which it owes its origin.

EXPENDITURE IN CHINA.

(Hankow Times.)

One of the first things that strikes a resident newly arrived from Europe is the very great expense attendant on living in China. Putting the question of house rent on one side, he finds that he has to pay treble and quadruple the sum for every article of food that he had to pay in England. If he belongs to a house that furnishes his mess, he usually ceases to disturb himself about the matter and allows things to run on in their own course, without trying to alter or better them. But if on the other hand he is in business for himself, or has to provide his own mess, at first he begins to enquire how it is that every thing is so frightfully dear, but he is put off by his house boy telling him that every one else has to pay the same and that it is perfectly impossible to get any thing cheaper, and in this way he generally is rebuffed and makes no further enquiries, and nolens volens conceives himself debarred from taking any further steps. However, when we come to examine the matter, and find out what the price of every thing really is, we are astonished to find what little difference there actually is between Home and China prices. Mutton is 17 to 20 cents per lb. about 8d. or 9d., while beef is as low as 4½d. per lb. and fowls, eggs and game in season are both good and plentiful. What then is the real reason why living in China is so expensive? In the first place, it is our belief that if all the necessaries of life in the East were dirt cheap, we should still find China an expensive place to live in, for the simple reason that we are too profuse in our manner of life. What man among us is there that would not be contented, if he were living at home, with a plain and simple meal without made dishes and entrees, but every one of us out here must keep a first rate table, just because every one else does. Some few years ago when all the merchants in this country were making their fortunes rapidly, we can understand their liking to spend their money royally until China was known for its noble hospitality, and we suppose that the successors to these millionaires can not bear the idea that they should seem inferior to their predecessors in any of there attributes. Unfortunately the times are not so good for merchants now, and as much money is "dropped" as is made, so that all expensive living in addition to losses in trade may well be considered to be a "burning of the candle at both ends." There is another circumstance too that tends to keep us to the old state of things; most of the boys employed by foreigners are Cantonese who are most unwilling that any of their customary squeezes should be cut off or diminished, and it is accordingly their interest to keep up the old prices although their masters may have moved to other and cheaper ports, or although the market price of provisions may have decreased to a more reasonable rate.

We remember reading in the "Competition Wallah" an account of life at a station in India where the community being mainly military or civil servants of the crown, each member knew the exact amount of his neighbour's income, and the consequences were that there was no occasion for display of any kind. Here on the contrary no one is able to do more than make a guess at the amount of money his neighbour is making, and the natural result is that every one wishes to appear as if he were more prosperous and flourishing than any one else, and a profuse and expensive mode of life is considered the best mode of showing it. No matter what our losses are, we must not keep up a worse establishment than the man whose mess is paid for by a rich and well established house. Such is the disease, but what is the remedy? In the first place we consider that a little more supervision over the accounts of the house boy and cook might be exercised with great benefit to all foreigners. Of course the best plan of all is to learn the language and employ native servants, but we fear any advice on this head would be useless, as it would throw so many of us out of our accustomed groove, and expose us to new difficulties, but there is no possible reason why we should be the slaves of our Cantonese servants. Another consideration should always be remembered, that the system of squeezing exists to such an extent in China, that every one concerned in a purchase expects to have his share of the plunder, consequently to have as few errand coolies as possible, under cooks and such like is always a desideratum, as each of those hapless must have his own squeeze in every purchase made. Although we have pointed out the main cause of expense in China, and that is ostentation, it would be presumption on our part, as well as a task entirely beyond us, to point out any means of putting a stop to it. It is only our duty to attack the smaller outworks, the reduction of the citadel must be left to the good sense and wisdom of the residents in China as a body, and not to a short newspaper article.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

(Japan Times.)

The *Chusan*, which came up from Nagasaki on the 4th instant, brings us news confirmatory of the successes of Chosiu in the neighbourhood of Simonoseki, which we reported in our last. The gun-boat *Kestrel*, lately sold by the British Government to a mercantile firm, happened to be in the Straits of Simonoseki while one important operation was carried out, and it is from an eyewitness that we have received the following particulars:—

The *Kestrel* left this port on the 30th of July, proceeding to Nagasaki by the Inland Sea. She met with bad weather and ran short of coals and reaching Simonoseki on the evening of August 10th, entered that port for the purpose of procuring fuel. The *Otentorama* was lying in the harbour and some little distance from the town, the *Fusiyama* and 3 other steamers of the Shogoon, apparently blockading the entrance of the straits at the Nagasaki end. Just before midnight, the *Otentorama* was observed to get up steam and cross the straits, towing a Japanese built ship full of soldiers. She returned and towed over a second body of troops and an attack was then made upon the town of Kokura successfully, for by 4 A.M. the whole place was on fire and the batteries there silenced and Chosiu's people returned to their own side with 7 new Blakeley field pieces as the trophies of their victory. The *Otentorama*, after assisting in the attack on the town with her guns, turned her battery upon the *Fusiyama*, which vessel, however, for some unexplained reason, did not return the fire—nor did she or her consorts during the attack show any intention of moving up to the defence of Kokura. When the firing had ceased, the *Kestrel* once more started for Nagasaki and it was when she had got a little below the burning town of Kokura and nearly approached the Shogoon's ships that a shell was fired at her from the Kokura side. This fell short and then six solid shot were fired at her in rapid succession from the same battery, but happily without effect, though two of them passed through the rigging and close to the mainmast. Coming out of Simonoseki harbour, it is very likely that, in spite of her flag, the Kokura gunners believed her to be one of Chosiu's ships; the *Fusiyama*, however, whose crew probably knew her better, allowed her to pass unmolested and she reached Nagasaki on the 12th without other adventure. We have not heard whether it is intended to take any notice of this insult to the British flag by the Shogoon, but the explanation we have given of the shots having been fired at her under the impression that she belonged to Chosiu being probably the true one, would doubtless be readily received. For the protection of British commerce, however, we should be glad to hear that a gun-boat had been stationed in the straits, the belligerents there given to understand that our foreign must be respected and particularly the Shogoon's party informed that stopping at Simonoseki to coal does not necessarily convert the ship asking assistance it to one of Chosiu's fleet. The *Chusan* was also fired at once from the Simonoseki side, on her way up hither, but this appears to have been, in the opinion of most of those on board of her, intended *for a signal, as it was evidently not fired* at her and fell a couple of lengths astern. She did not stop (as erroneously stated by the *Japan Herald*) at Simonoseki; but she stopped at a point on the other side and landed some Shogoon troops. Her captain, we believe, differs from those on board with him as to the intention of the shot. Considering that the *Chusan* had just been actively assisting the enemy by landing reinforcements right under the eyes of Chosiu's commander in Simonoseki, we incline to agree with the captain. At the same time, we are sure, that had his ship been hit, he would have got no redress. We have no right to interfere in such a quarrel as this between the Daimios of Japan, and if foreigners choose to assist either party by carrying or landing men or munitions of war, it should be clearly understood that they *do so purely at their own peril and risk.* Sir Harry Parkes has very properly issued notifications forbidding ships to carry Japanese troops, arms or munitions through or into the Straits or, indeed, to stop there at all in making the passage, and a British ship of war will probably be stationed in the Inland Sea to see these regulations carried out.

JAPANESE EXCLUSIVENESS.

(Japan Herald.)

It begins to discover itself plainly, that the real difficulties of opening up the country, are even greater than was generally supposed: and some who see beyond the length of their nose begin to doubt the feasibility of Hiogo being opened at the time appointed. On the subject of the advisability of opening Hiogo at all as an isolated port—there is a ground difference of opinion than on most themes that occupy men's minds regarding Japan, but whether it be wise or otherwise, it has been naturally agreed to, and it should be carried out. In what Japanese quarter then, it this likely to be done? there is but one—the one that should be the strongest in the country—the one that has always commanded both by Japanese and foreigners to be the central authority in Japan—and if that one be upset, in what other quarter shall we find a power to support and not up to the convention? We suppose that it must be considered that the Hiogo convention was ratified by the Mikado at the same time as the other treaties, for unless so; but if the government got into other hands than those who at present hold the reins, and if such persons were hostile to the opening of the port, we should have all the old delays and excuses for which Japan is already so famous. The Mikado would declare his inability to enforce his own laws, and nothing but an armed demonstration could produce any effect. With caution on the part of foreign diplomatists, much of this may be prevented. The Tycoon and the Goroguio, must see that their country is to be opened. It is a mere matter of time—and we believe that it will be done rather by the removal of the existing spirit of antagonism than by any more disagreeable means. Why then, should the advice not be tendered to the Tycoon to announce the gradual opening of the country? why should not the whole sea-board be made free to foreign trade? it might easily be shewn how by this means the national purse might be assisted, and if the Tycoon's own ports were no longer the only depots for foreign trade, a great deal of murmuring and complaint would cease, and yet the direct benefits to the Tycoon would not be diminished. There are always certain centres to which trade will radiate. In Japan, we may be sure that Yokohama, Hiogo, Nagasaki and Hakodadi, would always have a due share of business, but the general effect of such a measure would be to strengthen the Government and enrich the country. Where minerals exist, whether coal, lead, or copper, thither would Europe send its agents. The question should never be allowed to confine itself to one of the mere progress of north or south. It is not a question as between Nagasaki and Yokohama—which aspect it really seems to assume from some of the arguments or rather statements put forth and the source from whence they spring—but is a broad question that should be opened up, examined fairly, discussed freely, explained to the Japanese government practically, and in the end be carried out effectually. Then it will be no matter what the Tycoon may be profiting by his ports, since all Daimios will be receiving a certain benefit from foreign trade, and a real stimulus will be given to the whole country. We would that another Will Adams would arrive, who could win the hearts of the rulers and people by his cheerfulness, gain their confidence by his blunt honesty, and guide them by his plain common sence. The man who should shew to the government in a simple manner, that all the world be and most undoubtedly will be effected, would be a greater benefactor to Japan than all the diplomatists put together. We are however, hopeful—we speak it plainly—that there is even now among the diplomatists themselves, at least one who will endeavour to mark his residence in Japan by his efficacy in this direction, and if all would work together to the common end we cannot doubt of ultimate success, and that at no very distant date, if not to the fullest, certainly to a very great extent.

COAL IN THE NORTH-WEST.

(Evening Mail.)

The very able and interesting report made in January 1863 by Mr. J. M. L. Brown, of H. M.'s Legation, Peking, who accompanied Lieut. Howarth, R.N., of H. M. G. B. Wesael, in his expedition to ascertain the state of the Coal mines near Peking, is so worthy of the attention of those interested in Railways that, although it was noticed in these columns nearly three years ago, it is worth while to again refer to it. One paragraph is particularly noteworthy, as affording a clear index of the feelings of the native coal merchants, and as demonstrating how, at a small outlay, the "thin end of the wedge" might be introduced by European enterprise under the direction of an able and competent agent.

"It may not be out of place to state that there are merchants at Tientsin, both native and foreign, who are quite prepared to form a company with the object of bringing such coal as is obtained at the Chai-t'ang mines in any quantity down to the sea-coast. These merchants are not determined to content themselves with the present available means of transport, but are quite prepared to invest considerable capital in the undertaking, even to the making of a tramroad or railroad over part of the way, if such were considered necessary or profitable. Whether such a work would pay or not we could not take upon ourselves to say, but certainly to an unprofessional eye, part of the country to be passed over in the direction of Chai-t'ang seems to be peculiarly adapted for laying down a line of rail. The first 100 *li* from Tung-chow is almost a dead flat, of which the first 100 is a dry firm alluvial soil, and the remaining thirty what seems to be the gravelly bed of an ancient river. Beyond this 100 *li*, however, little could be profitably done except to improve slightly the existing road by removing rough stones and filling up holes, rendering it thereby more passable, and therefore speedier for the mules going backwards and forwards.

If such a railway as I have alluded to were constructed, it is more than probable that it would not be confined to the carrying of coal alone, as at one point in its course, near its farthest extremity, it would approach to within three miles of the southern mouth of the pass through which all the traffic between China and Mongolia and Russia goes to and fro, and merchants, both native and foreign, would naturally avail themselves of the facilities it would offer."

With such direct testimony—not that of those who have *heard* that the Chinese traders are favourable to the railway scheme, but of one who has mixed with them, speaking their language and dependent on their hospitality during his excursion—there can be little doubt that we have not exaggerated the advantages which would accrue to any company, properly constituted as regards its working agents at the scene of operations, which chose to attempt the working of the mines. The concluding paragraphs of Mr. Brown's report embody the results of his enquiries, viz., 1—That coal of a satisfactory quality, and in apparently unlimited quantity, can be procured at two places at least in the mountains to the north and west of Pekin: that one of these places is little more than 200 miles from the sea, with water communication all the way, and that the other place is less than 200 miles from the sea, with a navigable river nearly two-thirds of the way.

2 That the coal is obtainable at Tientsin or Taku at a cheaper rate than any other coal of corresponding quality.

3 That it is more than probable that a moderate investment of capital, backed by European skill and energy, would so far cheapen the cost of carriage as to make the conveying of the coal to other parts of the seaboard of China a profitable speculation.

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Rate,
Sight.....6s. 10½d. ..... ℘ Tl
6 ms. sight.....6s. 11½d. a 6s. 12d.
Credits, 6 mos....6s. 3d. .....
Bills with Duet.,
6 mos. .....6s. 4d. .....

On Paris.—Credits, 6 ms. sight
Fcs. 7.87½ per Tl.
Documents, 6 ms. sight
Fcs. 7.97½ per Tl.

On Calcutta.	Bank Bills, accptd. 3 dts.	
	[Rs. 302	
On Bombay.	Bank Bills, accptd. 3 dts	
	[Rs. 302	
On Hongkong	Bank, 3 ds.	p. cent disct.
	Private 15 ds. 20½	" "

Mex. Dollars 74.7
Carolus—75.
Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 165.
Bar Silver, Tls. 111.2
Copper Cash 1,200 per Tael

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening, Sept. 21st.

		Taels.
SHIRTINGS,—		
Grey, 7 lbs.	per piece	2.65 a 2.75
" 8½ a 8¾ "	"	3.00 a 3.10
" 9 a 9½ lbs.	"	3.25 a 3.40
White, 56 Reed	"	2.50 a 2.55
" 64 "	"	2.85 a 2.95
" 66 a 72 Reed	"	3.05 a 3.75
T-CLOTHS,—		
6 to 7 lbs	per piece	2.25 a 2.80
AMERICAN DRILLS,—		
40 yards	}	6.50 a 7.
JEANS,		
30 yards	}	No stock.
SHEETINGS,		
40 yds., cattles 10 & 11= lbs. 18½ to 14½	}	
SPANISH STRIPES,—		
According to quality & asst.	p. yd.	
LONG ELLS.—		
H H Scarlet	per piece	8.20
Assorted	"	7.40 a 7.60
Other marks Scarlet	"	8.00 a 8.10
Assorted	"	7.40 a 7.60
CAMLETS,—S	"	15 75 a 16.00
S S	"	15.25 a 15.50
S S S	"	13 50 a 14.50
LEAD,	per picul	4.50 a 5.00
IRON,—		
Bar	per picul	2.10 a 2.20
Nail Rod	"	2.30 a 2.40
Hoop	"	2.40 a 2.60
STEEL,—Swedish	per tub	4.00
TIN,—Malacca	per picul	15.90 a 20.
Inferior	"	
TIN PLATES,	per box	4.20 a 4.30
COALS,—		
Cardiff from ship p. ton		11.00 Nomi.
North Wales, "	"	10.00 "
English, "	"	9.50 "
Anthracite, "	"	10.50
Sydney, "	"	7.25
Japan, "	"	5.00
Formosa, "	"	5.00
SUGAR,—		
Canton, No. 1, White, new,	per pcl.	5.40 a 7.30
Brown, "	"	3.70 a 4.20
Swatow, White	"	
Brown	"	
Amoy, White	"	
Brown	"	3 50
RICE,—Bengal, White	"	2.10 a 2.50
Siam, Cargo, com.	"	
White	"	
OPIUM.—*Malwa, New*,	Tls. 620 a 625	
Patna, New,	Tls. 436	
Benares,		

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Price.	Divi. dend.
	£	£	£	£
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	40	10 p.c.
Commercial Bank Corporation	25	25	2	nil.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	12 p.c.
Agra & Masterman's Bank	50	25	3	10 p.c.
Asiatic Banking Corporation.	20	10	2	5 p.c.
Central Bank,	25	25	1	..
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	18	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	34	10 p.c.
The Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	25	2	..
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company	$125	125	119	8 p.c.

Commercial Cos.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	250	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	15	None.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	50	"
Hongkong Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	10	"
Shanghai Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	500	"
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	600	"
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	Nil.	"
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	"
Shanghai Horse Bazaar.	50	50	6.75	"
French Gas Co.	50	50	50	"
China Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	500	1,000	10 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co.	5,000	1,000	..	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON,)

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

705 2iap April 21st, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NISSEN & PARKER,

ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON,

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts

CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES,

Bankers and Merchants Account Books,

ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR

Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.

GENERAL EXPORTERS

To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of

Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.

For Sale or Consumption.

tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

BENZINE COLLAS.

This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However deliecate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price is 6d.

Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits.

o-a-f 17fe-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS

AND

PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION, Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON,

Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.

18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S

BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES

Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand Climate.

£3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., and £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES,

EXTREMELY LIGHT,

£10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s. The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most POWERFUL yet made.

Address, with Remittance,

W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.

CAUTION.—BURROW'S Glasses bear thier Name and Address.

To order through Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

14oc-66 o-a-f 652 Oct. 14th, 1865.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.

Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.

o-a-f 440 11au 11th August, 1866.

THOMAS HUME,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

REAL ESTATE

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT

YOKOHAMA.

tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,

BREAD AND BISCUITS,

SHANGHAE.

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PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, 2 mace 5 cash;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY. *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald" Office, Shanghai.*]

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			137,105.46	...	316.16	...	3,820.28	141,241.90	2,355.45	550.51	6,748.77	1,000.99	28.51	504.51	2,831.20	6,447.80	20,467.65
Wild Deer	Sept. 13	London	6,177.25	...	...	...	366.48	6,543.73	...	...	1,298.14	142.29	...	77.18	496.13	1,301.95	3,405.90
Ann Adamson	,, 19	London	4,629.97	...	...	...	426.37	5,056.34	...	...	63.53	6.24	...	5.88	16.75	30.09	122.49
Pelusio	,, 19	London	5 812.55	...	...	...	1,634.68	7,447.23	...	...	146.09	6.81	...	16.65	70.63	139.25	379.43
Westminster	,, 20	London	6,177.67	...	...	...	1,081.73	7,259.40	...	...	153.09	66.05	...	29.93	51.64	55.60	355.31
		Total	169,842.90	...	316.16	...	7,329.54	167,488.60	2,355.45	550.51	8,409.62	1,221.29	28.51	634.15	3,466.35	8,064.69	24,730.48

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclas-ed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			482.99	...	...	...	...	482.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaugee	Sept. 5	Hongkong	2.40	...	...	...	...	2.40	...	...	...	53.12	...	...	...	...	53.12
Nanzing	,, 13	Tientsin	438.16	...	...	...	...	438.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	923.55	...	...	...	...	923.55	...	...	...	53.12	...	...	...	...	53.12

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports.		Japan. Transhipments.		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			53	42.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	559.21	...	...
Ada	September 18	London	170	135.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laboudonnais	,, 20	Do.	1103	879.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1326	1057.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	898	559.21	...	...

CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports.		Japan. Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laboudonnais	September 20		236	187.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	236	187.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Great Britain. Export.	Great Britain. Re-export.	Great Britain. Transhipped.	Hongkong. Export.	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Transhipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Transhipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Transhipped.	America. Export.	America. Re-export.	America. Transhipped.	Total Piculs.
Total as per last Report		1082.00	...	...	120.00	1307.84	342.00	3343.07	2732.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,528.31
Singapore	September 4	...	...	...	...	454.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454.00
Leith Banfield	,, 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	203.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203.80
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1082.00	...	...	120.00	1761.84	342.00	3546.87	2732.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,[illegible]

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	372½	372.50	235	282.00	50	60.00	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	387½	387.50	235	282.00	50	60.00	...	...
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	33	33.00	125	150.00	14	16.80	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight.	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa	112	112.00	68	68.00	130	130.00	5	5.00	80	80.00	83	83.00	72	72.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	550.00
Patna	7	8.40	...	...	...	...	3	3.60	...	...	...	...	12	14.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	26.40
Benares	8	9.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	32.40	...	...	15	18.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	60.00
Persian	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	10	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15.00
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	127	130.00	68	68.00	135	135.00	8	8.60	117	122.40	83	83.00	99	104.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	637	651.40

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Sept. 14	Fychow	Br ship	710	Manners	Nicolaski	Augt. 31	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 15	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow	Sept. 13	General	Russell and Co
... 15	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 14	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
... 15	Eliza Mary	Br sch	126	Hoole	Nagasaki	... 12	Coals	Glover and Co
... 16	Padang Pandjang	Dut ship						
... 17	Hardy	H.M.G.B.	.....	Morice	Ningpo	... 10		
... 17	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 16	General	Russell and Co
... 18	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 17	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
... 18	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 16	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 18	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Hankow	... 16	do	Russell and Co
... 18	John Lidgett	Br ship	770	Polson	London	May 1	do	Gilman and Co
... 18	Le Brethon	H.I.M. g.b	.....		Hankow	Sept. 14		
... 18	Slaney	H.B.M.g.b	.....	Ellwin	Ningpo			
... 19	Demcallon	Br barq	398	Turner	Sunderland	March 18	Coals	Order
... 19	Charlotte	Br barq	599	Fearon	Liverpool	May 9	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co.
... 19	Ajax	Br str		Kidd	England & Hongkong	Sept. 14	do	Preston, Breuell and Co
... 19	Eastern Queen	Br barq	480	Milburn	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 18	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 19	Dupleix	Fr str	871	Noel	Yokohama	Sept. 12	General	Messageries Imperiales
... 19	Niphon	Br str	529	Penke	Yokohama	... 13	do	P. & O. Co.
... 19	Varuna	Am str	807	Whiting	Hongkong	... 14	do	Russell and Co
... 19	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 18	do	Russell and Co
... 20	Fenella	Chi str	179					Chinese Government
... 20	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Sept. 19	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
... 20	Earl of Chester	Br barq	493	Nancollis	Samarang	Augt. 9	do	Hornce Company Limited
... 21	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Sept. 20	do	Russell and Co
... 21	Cissy	Br ship	649	Spencer	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 8	Coals	Smith, Kennbly and Co
... 21	Cadiz	Br str	481	Cates	Hongkong	Sept. 16	General	P. & O. Co
... 21	Sawonada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	... 17	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 21	Owari	Br ship	323	Wright	Nagasaki	...	do	Glover and Co.
... 21	Coromandel	Br ship	735	Stratton	Fuchau	Sept. 3		

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Sept. 14	Tatung	Am str	107	Cook	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg and Co
... 15	Acacia	Br barq	399	Martin	Chefoo	Stores	Frazar and Co
... 15	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 16	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2307	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co.
... 16	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	P. & O. Co.
... 16	Vulcan	Br str	130	Randall	Fuchau	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 16	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hankow & Ports		Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 17	Catharine	Dan barq	320	Dresher	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 17	Catharina	Prus barq	340	Molsen	Newchwang	do	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 17	Brami	Prus bg	196	Jurgensen	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 17	Columbia	Br str	777	Stewart	Nagasaki	do	Glover and Co
... 17	Lizzie	Pr barq	341	Reimer	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 17	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 18	China	Ham str	648	Moller	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
... 18	China	Br sh	1086	Smith	Java	Ballast	Master
... 18	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 18	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Drege	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Trautmann and Co
... 18	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 19	Kiangse	Am str	754	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 19	Maud	Br barq	376	Clarke	Newchwang	Sundries	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 19	Cingala	Br sh	799	Nielson	Fuchau	Teas	Frazar and Co
... 19	Ann Adamson	Br barq	604	Hutton	London	Tea, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 19	Fanny	Br barq	467	Watson	Fuchau	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 19	Polunise	Br sh	887	Butler	London	Tea, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 19	Swallow	Am barq	250	Huntfield	Y'hama & San F.	Re-exports & Stores	Augustine Heard and Co
... 19	Jennie & Joseph	Fr bg	146	Castro	Nagasaki	Tea, etc.	Chartron & Monnier
... 20	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.,	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
... 20	Princess of Wales	Br barq	353	Barron	Newchwang	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 20	Therese	Ham barq	441	Meyer	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Siemssen and Co
... 20	Maggie Leslie	Br barq	458	Stephen	Fuchau	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 20	Amitie	Br barq	427	Engstrom	Fuchau	Part of Original, etc.	Master
... 20	Labourdonnais	Fr str	949	Pellisset	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Messageries Imperiales
... 20	Westminster	Brig sh	731	Bovey	London	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 20	Gipsey	Br barq	256	Fullerton	Chefoo	Cotton, etc.	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 20	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	General	Dent and Co
... 20	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 21	Singapore	Br str	784	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	P. & O. Co.
... 7	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Re-exports & Stores	Russell and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
Tonkadoo	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
9 c	Ajax	Kidd	Br str	1678	Sept 19	England & H'kong	Preston, Breuell and Co		
P & O M	Cadiz	Cates	Br str	481	Sept 21	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	Yokohama	24h after Mail ar
1 c	China	Schroon	Br str	25			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
3 p	Confucius	McCaslin	Chi str	205	Sept 4	Nanking	Chinese Government		
M I M	Dupleix	Noel	Fr str	871	Sept 19	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales		
7 p	Emperor	James	Br str	106	Sept 2	Hakodadi	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
5 p	Esperança	Withers	Port str	241	May 15	Nagasaki	A. A. Wheeley		Laid up
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
Wusung	Fenella		Chi str	179	Sept 20		Chinese Government		
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jun 13		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Heachew	Comstock	Am str	30		Sedang	T. J. Falls		
6 p	Hongkong	Hallette	Am str	209	July 29	Saddles	Jenkins and Co		
5 s	Kiang-loong	West	Am str	945	Sept 18	Hankow	Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow & Ports	23rd instant
6 p	Louisa		Chi str		July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
7 p	Marin	Newman	Br str	160	Aug 22	Ningpo	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
P & O M	Niphon	Penke	Br str	760	Sept 19	Yokohama	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong & Ports	26th instant
7 p	Qui-Quata	Chingjay	Chi str	306	July 12	Wusung	Chinese Government		
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
S S N J	Shanse	Frand	Am str	561	Sept 18	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	23rd instant
J M J	Suwo Nada	Jayne	Am str	1802	Sept 21	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Immediately
1 s	Tantlee	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb 19	Soochow	Russell and Co		Laid up
S S N J	Varuna	Whiting	Am str	807	Sept 19	Hongkong	Russell and Co	Y'hama v. N'saki	25th instant
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept 10	Launched			Laid up
7 p	Whampoa		Br str	115	Dec 26	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		Laid up
	25 STEAMERS								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENTS.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel,	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls,	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Roundy	American ship	490	Augustine Heard and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewis	British barque	297	Captain Lewis, on board
3 s	Wellington,	Bennett,	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Bethel,	Rev. Kauffman	American barque	286	Church Trustees
3 p	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsan,	Brown,	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
1 s	Lady McNaughten,	Green,	American barque	490	Messageries Imperiales
8 p	Melbourne,	Friday,	British ship	504	Shaw, Brothers & Co.
O U L	Ngapuhi,	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod,	Howard,	British barque	202	H. I. M.'s Customs

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENTS.
	Bunker Hill,	Ray	American steamer	63	Primrose & Co.
	Fei Yuen,	Erickson,	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin,	Kofod,	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Hercules	Parkes,	Chinese steamer		
	Martin White,	D. Lynch,	American steamer	100	H. Fogg & Co,
	Orphan	Wendall	American steamer	100	Master
	Sampson,	Ryder,	British steamer	81	Hunt & Co.
	Titan	Guillet	British steamer	90	Smith, Kennedy and Co

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